L11 ANSWER 135 OF 154 USPATFULL
AN 93:39993 USPATFULL
TI Substituted dibenzoxazepine compounds, pharmaceutical compositions and methods for treating pain
IN Husa, Robert K., Vernon Hills, IL, United States
Hagen, Timothy J., Glenview, IL, United States
Hallinan, E. Ann, Evanston, IL, United States
PA G. D. Searle & Co., Chicago, IL, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5212169 19930518
AI US 1991-786161 19911031 (7)
DT Utility
FS Granted
LN.CNT 1524
INCL INCLM: 514/211.000
INCLS: 540/547.000
NCL NCLM: 514/211.140
NCLS: 514/019.000; 540/547.000
IC [5]
ICM: C07D267-20
ICS: C07D413-12; A61K031-55
EXF 540/547; 514/211
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L3 ANSWER 82 OF 82 USPATFULL
AN 87:63713 USPATFULL
TI Benzofused lactams useful as **cholecystokinin antagonists**
IN Parsons, William H., Rahway, NJ, United States
Patchett, Arthur A., Westfield, NJ, United States
PA Merck & Co., Inc., Rahway, NJ, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 4692522 19870908
AI US 1986-871340 19860606 (6)
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1985-718597, filed on 1 Apr 1985, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1984-624856, filed on 26 Jun 1984, now abandoned
DT Utility
FS Granted
LN.CNT 1711
INCL INCLM: 540/523.000
INCLS: 540/461.000; 546/158.000; 546/144.000; 546/148.000
NCL NCLM: 540/523.000
NCLS: 540/461.000; 546/144.000; 546/148.000; 546/158.000
IC [4]
ICM: C07D223-16
ICS: C07D225-06; C07D215-22
EXF 540/523; 540/461; 546/158; 546/144; 546/148
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L11 ANSWER 133 OF 154 USPATFULL
AN 93:52585 USPATFULL
TI Method of using **opioid** compounds as delta **opioid** selective agonist analgesics
IN Dappen, Michael S., Gurnee, IL, United States
Pitzele, Barnett S., Skokie, IL, United States
Rafferty, Michael F., Buffalo Grove, IL, United States
PA G. D. Searle & Co., Chicago, IL, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5223507 19930629
AI US 1992-823406 19920121 (7)
DT Utility
FS Granted
LN.CNT 1240
INCL INCLM: 514/279.000
NCL NCLM: 514/279.000
IC [5]
ICM: A61K031-44
EXF 514/282; 514/279
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

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d his ful

     (FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 16:40:58 ON 08 MAR 2002)

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L1              STRUCTURE UPLOADED
L2              QUE L1
L3           8041 SEA SSS FUL L1

     FILE 'EMBASE, BIOSIS, USPATFULL, CAOLD, CAPLUS, HCAPLUS, TOXLIT' ENTERED
     AT 16:41:59 ON 08 MAR 2002
L4          144629 SEA L3
L5            2761 SEA L4 AND CCK
L6            1561 SEA L4 AND CCK (5A) (ANTAGONIST)
L7            2058 SEA L4 AND CCK (5A) (ANTAGONIST OR ANTAGONISTS)
                D 2058 KWIC
L8             551 SEA L4 AND CCK (A) (ANTAGONIST OR ANTAGONISTS)
L9             277 DUP REM L8 (274 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
                D 277
                D 277 IALL HITSTR

     FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 16:46:40 ON 08 MAR 2002
L*** DEL          1 S 83386-35-0/RN
                D L10 SQIDE TOTAL

     FILE 'EMBASE, BIOSIS, USPATFULL, CAPLUS, TOXLIT' ENTERED AT 16:48:00 ON
     08 MAR 2002
                D 1-277

     FILE 'CAPLUS, USPATFULL, CAOLD' ENTERED AT 16:50:03 ON 08 MAR 2002
L10          20403 SEA L3
L11            433 SEA L10 AND CCK
L12            430 DUP REM L11 (3 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L13            409 SEA L12 AND (ANTAGONIST? OR INHIBIT? OR COMPET?)

     FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 17:08:08 ON 08 MAR 2002
L14             46 SEA NITRAZEPAM OR MEDAZEPAM OR BROMAZEPAM
                D 1-46

     FILE 'EMBASE, BIOSIS, USPATFULL, CAPLUS, CAOLD, HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT
     17:10:03 ON 08 MAR 2002

     FILE 'EMBASE, BIOSIS, USPATFULL, CAPLUS, CAOLD, HCAPLUS, TOXLIT' ENTERED
     AT 17:10:09 ON 08 MAR 2002
L15          25313 SEA L14
L16             51 SEA L15 AND (CCK OR CHOLECYSTOKININ)
L17             30 DUP REM L16 (21 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L18             51 SEA L15 AND (CCK OR CHOLECYSTOKININ OR CCKS OR
CHOLECYSTOKININS
                )
L19             30 DUP REM L18 (21 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
                D 1-30
                D 30 IALL
                D 23 IALL
                D 22 IALL
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                D 8 IALL
                D 22 IALL
                D 17 IALL
                D 10 IALL
                D 29 IALL
                D 7 IALL
                D L13 HITSTR
                D L13 1-409 HITSTR
                D L13 383
                D L13 366 IALL
                D L13 361 IALL
                D L13 361 IALL HITSTR
                D L13 360 IALL
                D L13 360 IALL HITSTR
                D L13 356 IALL
                D 335 L13 IALL HITSTR
                D L13 121 IALL
                D L13 121 IALL HITSTR
                D 59 IALL L13 HITSTR
                D 44 IALL L13 HITSTR
                D 1-44 HITSTR L13
                D L13 7 IALL HITSTR
                D 4 IALL HITSTR L13
                D 3 IALL HITSTR L13

     FILE 'CAPLUS, USPATFULL, CAOLD' ENTERED AT 18:47:10 ON 08 MAR 2002
L20          21 SEA L12 NOT L13
                D 1-21
                D 21 KWIC HITSTR
                D 1-20 KWIC HITSTR

     FILE 'EMBASE, BIOSIS, EUROPATFULL, JAPIO, ADISALERTS, ADISINSIGHT,
     ADISNEWS, BABS, BIOBUSINESS, BIOCOMMERCE, BIOTECHNO, CANCERLIT, CAPLUS,
     CBNB, CEN, CIN, CONFSCI, DGENE, DIOGENES, DRUGB, DRUGLAUNCH, DRUGMONOG2,
     DRUGNL, DRUGU, DRUGUPDATES, EMBAL, ESBIOBASE, ...' ENTERED AT 18:51:00
ON
     08 MAR 2002
L21      196383 SEA NITRAZEPAM OR MEDAZEPAM OR BROMAZEPAM OR DIAZEPAM
L22        1003 SEA L21 AND (CCK OR CHOLECYSTOKININ OR CHOLECYSTOKININS) AND
                (INHIBIT? OR ANTAGON?)
L23         255 SEA L21 (10A) (CCK OR CHOLECYSTOKININ OR CHOLECYSTOKININS)
                (10A) (INHIBIT? OR ANTAGON?)
L24          82 DUP REM L23 (173 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
                D 1-82 KWIC
                D 78 IALL
                D IALL 69 ABEX
                D 68 IALL ABEX
                D 66 IALL ABEX
                D 49 IALL ABEX
                D 60 IALL
L25         505 SEA L21 (50A) (CCK OR CHOLECYSTOKININ OR CHOLECYSTOKININS)
                (50A) (INHIBIT? OR ANTAGON?)
L26         187 DUP REM L25 (318 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L27         109 SEA L26 NOT L24
L28           5 SEA (NITRAZEPAM OR MEDAZEPAM OR BROMAZEPAM) AND L27
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                D 1-5
                D 3 IALL ABEX
L29          41 SEA (NITRAZEPAM OR MEDAZEPAM OR BROMAZEPAM) AND L22
L30          32 DUP REM L29 (9 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L31          36 SEA L29 NOT L28
                D 1-36 KWIC
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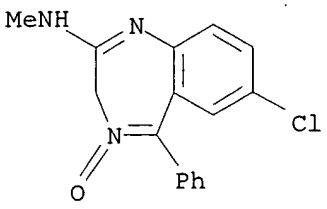
L13 ANSWER 361 OF 409 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1985:589687 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 103:189687
TITLE: **Inhibition** of cholecystokinin response in the gallbladder by dibenamine and its protection by benzodiazepines
AUTHOR(S): Kubota, Kazuhiko; Sugaya, Kiminobu; Fujii, Fumio; Itonaga, Masahiro; Sunagane, Nobuyoshi
CORPORATE SOURCE: Fac. Pharm. Sci., Sci. Univ. Tokyo, Tokyo, 162, Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. J. Pharmacol. (1985), 39(2), 274-6
CODEN: JJPAAZ; ISSN: 0021-5198
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
CLASSIFICATION: 1-11 (Pharmacology)
Section cross-reference(s): 2

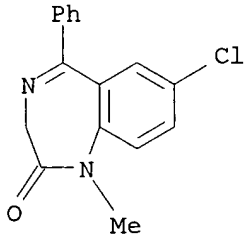
ABSTRACT:
The contractile response of the guinea pig gallbladder to cholecystokinin (***CCK***) [9011-97-6] and acetylcholine (ACh) [51-84-3] was irreversibly ***inhibited*** by 5 .times. 10-5 M dibenamine [51-50-3], and the dibenamine-induced **inhibition** in the **CCK** response was prevented by 10-4 M chlordiazepoxide (CDP) [**58-25-3**] and diazepam [***439-14-5***], but not by 10-2 M proglumide [6620-60-6] or 10-6 M atropine [51-55-8]. The dibenamine-induced **inhibition** in the ACh response was prevented by 10-6 M atropine, but not by 10-4 M CDP. These findings suggest that the binding of **CCK** to the **CCK** receptor can be ***inhibited*** by benzodiazepines.

SUPPL. TERM: cholecystokinin gallbladder dibenamine benzodiazepine; receptor cholecystokinin benzodiazepine
INDEX TERM: Gallbladder
(cholecystokinin effect on, dibenamine **inhibition** of, benzodiazepines prevention of)
INDEX TERM: Receptors
ROLE: BIOL (Biological study)
(for cholecystokinin, benzodiazepines site in relation to)
INDEX TERM: 51-50-3
ROLE: BIOL (Biological study)
(cholecystokinin effect on gallbladder **inhibition** by, benzodiazepines effect on)
INDEX TERM: 51-55-8, biological studies **58-25-3** **439-14-5** 6620-60-6 12794-10-4D, derivs.
ROLE: BIOL (Biological study)
(gallbladder response to cholecystokinin **inhibition** by dibenamine in relation to)
INDEX TERM: 51-84-3, biological studies 9011-97-6
ROLE: BIOL (Biological study)
(gallbladder response to, dibenamine **inhibition** of, benzodiazepines effect on)
IT **58-25-3 439-14-5**
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(gallbladder response to cholecystokinin **inhibition** by dibenamine in relation to)

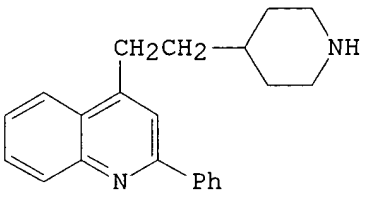
RN 58-25-3 CAPLUS
CN 3H-1,4-Benzodiazepin-2-amine, 7-chloro-N-methyl-5-phenyl-, 4-oxide (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 439-14-5 CAPLUS
CN 2H-1,4-Benzodiazepin-2-one, 7-chloro-1,3-dihydro-1-methyl-5-phenyl- (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L13 ANSWER 360 OF 409 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1985:606228 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 103:206228
TITLE: Antagonism of cholecystokinin-induced activation by benzodiazepine receptor agonists. Microiontophoretic studies in the rat hippocampus
AUTHOR(S): Bradwejn, Jacques; De Montigny, Claude
CORPORATE SOURCE: Neurosci. Res. Cent., Univ. Montreal, Montreal, PQ, H3C 3J7, Can.
SOURCE: Ann. N. Y. Acad. Sci. (1985), 448(Neuronal Cholecystokinin), 575-80
CODEN: ANYAA9; ISSN: 0077-8923
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
CLASSIFICATION: 1-11 (Pharmacology)
Section cross-reference(s): 2
GRAPHIC IMAGE:



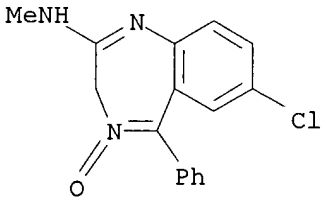
I

ABSTRACT:
In rats, the activation of hippocampal pyramidal neurons by microiontophoretically applied cholecystokinin sulfated octapeptide [***CCK*** -8(s)] [25126-32-3] was reversed by microiontophoretically applied diazepam [**439-14-5**], lorazepam [**846-49-1**], chlordiazepoxide [**58-25-3**], and flurazepam [**17617-23-1**] as well as by low doses of PK 8165 (I) [77472-98-1]. Doses of I .gtoreq.600 .mu.g/kg did not suppress the **CCK**-8(s)-induced activation. Non-benzodiazepine anxiolytic drugs meprobamate [57-53-4], haloperidol [52-86-8], and phenobarbital [50-06-6] did not affect the activation of pyramidal neurons by **CCK**-8(s). The benzodiazepine **antagonist** Ro 15-1788 [78755-81-4] antagonized the effects of the benzodiazepines and I on **CCK**-8(s)-induced activation. The potency of the benzodiazepines in blocking **CCK**-8(s)-induced activation is consistent with the hypothesis that this neurobiol. action might mediate their anxiolytic effect.

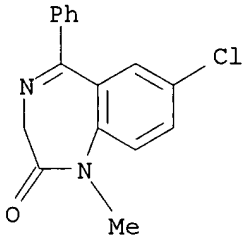
SUPPL. TERM: cholecystokinin hippocampus benzodiazepine receptor agonist
INDEX TERM: Receptors
ROLE: BIOL (Biological study)
(for benzodiazepine, agonists of, cholecystokinin-induced
activation of hippocampus antagonism by)
INDEX TERM: Brain
(hippocampus, pyramidal neuron, activation of, by cholecystokinin, benzodiazepine receptor agonists

antagonism of)
INDEX TERM: Tranquilizers and Neuroleptics
(minor, benzodiazepine, mechanism of, cholecystokinin and
hippacampus in relation to)
INDEX TERM: 78755-81-4
ROLE: BIOL (Biological study)
(benzodiazepine agonists effect on cholecystokinin-induced activation of hippocampus response to)
INDEX TERM: **58-25-3 439-14-5 846-49-1**
17617-23-1 77472-98-1
ROLE: BIOL (Biological study)
(cholecystokinin-induced activation of hippocampus pyramidal neurons antagonism by)
INDEX TERM: 50-06-6, biological studies 52-86-8 57-53-4
ROLE: BIOL (Biological study)
(cholecystokinin-induced activation of hippocampus pyramidal neurons response to)
INDEX TERM: 25126-32-3
ROLE: BIOL (Biological study)
(hippocampus pyramidal neurons activation by, benzodiazepine receptor agonists antagonism of)
INDEX TERM: 56-84-8, biological studies 56-86-0, biological studies 58569-55-4
ROLE: BIOL (Biological study)
(hippocampus pyramidal neurons activation by, benzodiazepine receptor agonists effect on)

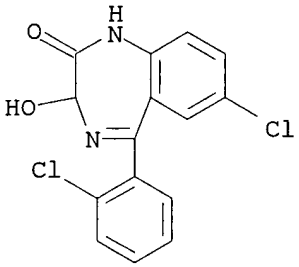
IT **58-25-3 439-14-5 846-49-1 17617-23-1**
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(cholecystokinin-induced activation of hippocampus pyramidal neurons antagonism by)
RN 58-25-3 CAPLUS
CN 3H-1,4-Benzodiazepin-2-amine, 7-chloro-N-methyl-5-phenyl-, 4-oxide (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



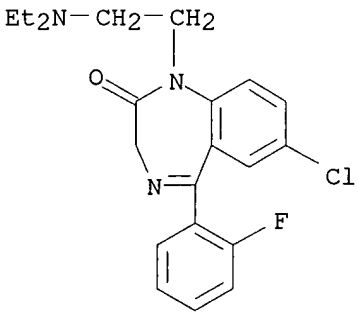
RN 439-14-5 CAPLUS
CN 2H-1,4-Benzodiazepin-2-one, 7-chloro-1,3-dihydro-1-methyl-5-phenyl- (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 846-49-1 CAPLUS
CN 2H-1,4-Benzodiazepin-2-one, 7-chloro-5-(2-chlorophenyl)-1,3-dihydro-3-hydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 17617-23-1 CAPLUS
CN 2H-1,4-Benzodiazepin-2-one, 7-chloro-1-[2-(diethylamino)ethyl]-5-(2-fluorophenyl)-1,3-dihydro- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



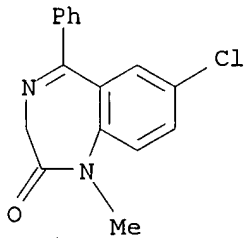
L13 ANSWER 121 OF 409 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:240811 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 124:332761
TITLE: Stress- and yohimbine-induced release of cholecystokinin in the frontal cortex of the freely moving rat: prevention by diazepam but not ondansetron
AUTHOR(S): Nevo, Igal; Becker, Christel; Hamon, Michel; Benoliel, Jean-Jacques
CORPORATE SOURCE: Faculte de Medecine Pitie-Salpetriere, Paris, 75634, Fr.
SOURCE: J. Neurochem. (1996), 66(5), 2041-9
CODEN: JONRA9; ISSN: 0022-3042
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
CLASSIFICATION: 1-11 (Pharmacology)
Section cross-reference(s): 14

ABSTRACT:
The in vivo release of cholecystokinin (**CCK**)-like material (CCKLM) was measured in the frontal cortex of freely moving rats using the microdialysis technique combined with a sensitive RIA. Local perfusion of K+ (100 mM)-enriched artificial CSF resulted in a 10-fold increase in CCKLM outflow, as compared with that occurring under basal resting (K+ = 3.0 mM) conditions, and this effect could be completely prevented by removal of Ca2+ in the perfusing fluid. Chromatog. analyses demonstrated that **CCK**-8S contributed to 70% of CCKLM. Stressful stimuli such as a 2-min exposure to di-Et ether and a 30-min restraint produced a marked but transient increase in cortical CCKLM release. In addn., anxiety-like behavior induced by the systemic administration of yohimbine (5 mg/kg i.p.) was assocd. with a long-lasting enhancement in the peptide outflow. Pretreatment with the potent anxiolytic drug diazepam (5 mg/kg i.p., 5 min before each condition), which exerted no effect on its own, completely prevented CCKLM overflow due to di-Et ether, restraint, or yohimbine administration. In contrast, neither the systemic injection (0.1 mg/kg i.p.) nor the local application (100 .mu.M through the microdialysis probe) of the serotonin 5-HT3 **antagonist** ondansetron affected the increased release of CCKLM in rats restrained for 30 min or treated with yohimbine. These results indicate that cortical CCKergic neurotransmission is increased during stress or anxiety-like behavior in rats. Prevention of this effect by diazepam suggests that an **inhibitory** influence of benzodiazepines on cortical CCKergic neurons might participate in the anxiolytic action of these drugs.

SUPPL. TERM: cholecystokinin release brain stress diazepam ondansetron; anxiety cholecystokinin release brain diazepam ondansetron
INDEX TERM: Anxiety
Anxiolytics
Stress, biological
(stress- and yohimbine-induced release of cholecystokinin in frontal cortex of freely moving rat prevention by diazepam but not ondansetron in relation to anxiety and its treatment)

INDEX TERM: Brain
(frontal cortex, stress- and yohimbine-induced release of
cholecystokinin in frontal cortex of freely moving rat
prevention by diazepam but not ondansetron in relation to
anxiety and its treatment)
INDEX TERM: 99614-02-5, Ondansetron
ROLE: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse);
BIOL (Biological study)
(stress- and yohimbine-induced release of cholecystokinin
in frontal cortex of freely moving rat prevention by
diazepam but not ondansetron in relation to anxiety and
its treatment)
INDEX TERM: **439-14-5**, Diazepam
ROLE: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse);
THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(stress- and yohimbine-induced release of cholecystokinin
in frontal cortex of freely moving rat prevention by
diazepam but not ondansetron in relation to anxiety and
its treatment)
INDEX TERM: 9011-97-6, Cholecystokinin 25126-32-3, Cholecystokinin-8
(pig)
ROLE: BPR (Biological process); BIOL (Biological study);
PROC (Process)
(stress- and yohimbine-induced release of cholecystokinin
in frontal cortex of freely moving rat prevention by
diazepam but not ondansetron in relation to anxiety and
its treatment)

IT **439-14-5**, Diazepam
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(stress- and yohimbine-induced release of cholecystokinin in frontal cortex of freely moving rat prevention by diazepam but not ondansetron in relation to anxiety and its treatment)
RN 439-14-5 CAPLUS
CN 2H-1,4-Benzodiazepin-2-one, 7-chloro-1,3-dihydro-1-methyl-5-phenyl- (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L24 ANSWER 66 OF 82 DRUGU COPYRIGHT 2002 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1987-19718 DRUGU P
TITLE: Autoradiographic Demonstration of the Antagonism Between Cholecystokinin and Benzodiazepines.
AUTHOR: Sugaya K; Matsuda I; Kubota K
LOCATION: Tokyo, Japan
SOURCE: Jpn.J.Pharmacol. (43, Suppl., 84P, 1987)
CODEN: JJPAAZ ISSN: 0021-5198
AVAIL. OF DOC.: Department of Pharmacology, Faculty of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Science University of Tokyo, 12 Ichigaya-funagaware-machi, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo 162, Japan.
LANGUAGE: English
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

ABSTRACT:

In mice pretreated with i.v. 2-deoxy-D-(14C) glucose, brain autoradiography showed that intracisternal cholecystokinin octapeptide (CCK-8) activated various brain regions. This effect was blocked by i.p. diazepam. (congress abstract).

SECTION HEADING: P Pharmacology

CLASSIF. CODE: 32 Psychotropic
60 Autonomic
66 Drug Interactions

CONTROLLED TERM:
MOUSE *FT; IN-VIVO *FT; BRAIN *FT; AUTORADIOGRAPHY *FT; LAB.ANIMAL *FT
[01] SINCALIDE *PH; SINCALIDE *DI; DIAZEPAM *DI; INTRACISTERNAL *FT; INJECTION *FT; GASTROINTEST.HORMONES *FT; SINCALIDE *RN; PH *FT; DI *FT
[02] DIAZEPAM *DI; SINCALIDE *DI; SEDATIVES *FT; RELAXANTS *FT; PSYCHOSEDATIVES *FT; TRANQUILIZERS *FT; DIAZEPAM *RN; DI *FT
FIELD AVAIL.: AB; LA; CT
FILE SEGMENT: Literature

ABEX The antagonism between CCK and BZP was demonstrated autoradiographically by using 2-DG. Male ddY strain mice (20 g) were used. 2-DG (140 uCi/kg) was injected i.v. to mice. BZP was injected i.v. 10 min after the 2-DG injection. CCK8 was injected into the cerebellomedullary cistern 20 min after the 2-DG injection, and 40 min after the 2-DG administration, mice were sacrificed. The mouse brain was rapidly removed, frozen and embedded in O.C.T. compound. The brain was cut at a thickness of 20 uM by using a cryostat-microtome at -20 deg. The brain slices were exposed to an X-ray film for 2 wk. The optical densities of the autoradiogram were expressed as a spectrum consisting of 16-color scale in microcomputer. 1 ug/Mouse of CCK activated specific regions of the brain such as hippocampus, amygdala and nucleus accumbens. 1 mg/kg Of **diazepam** selectively blocked this neuronal activation by

CCK. These results support that the **antagonism** between CCK and BZP takes place in the central nervous system. (AL)

L24 ANSWER 49 OF 82 DRUGU COPYRIGHT 2002 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1994-42840 DRUGU P E
TITLE: CCK antagonists: pharmacology and therapeutic interest.
AUTHOR: Wettstein J G; Bueno L; Junien J L
CORPORATE SOURCE: Inst.Nat.Recherche-Agronomique
LOCATION: Fresnes, Toulouse, France
SOURCE: Pharmacol.Ther. (62, No. 3, 267-82, 1994) 1 Tab. 176 Ref.
CODEN: PHTHDT ISSN: 0163-7258
AVAIL. OF DOC.: I.T.E.M.-Labo, 93 avenue de Fontainbleau, 94276 Le Kremlin-Bicetre, France.
LANGUAGE: English
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

ABSTRACT:

The pharmacology and potential therapeutic applications of the CCK antagonists are reviewed, with reference to asperlicin, CI-988, devazepide, L-365031, L-365260, lorglumide, loxiglumide, LY-262691, LY-262684, PD-135158, PD-135666, PD-140548 and proglumide. Tetrin, pancreozymin, pentagastrin, ceruletide and A-68552 are mentioned.

SECTION HEADING: P Pharmacology
E Endocrinology

CLASSIF. CODE: 16 Gastrointestinal
32 Psychotropic
49 Peptide Hormones
63 Receptors
69 Reviews

CONTROLLED TERM:
CASES *FT; IN-VIVO *FT; REVIEW *FT; PANCREOZYMIN-ANTAGONIST *FT
[01] MAIN-TOPIC *FT; PANCREOZYMIN-ANTAGONISTS *FT; TR *FT; AE *FT
[02] ASPERLICIN *PH; CI-988 *PH; DEVAZEPIDE *PH; L-365031 *PH; L-365260 *PH; LORGLUMIDE *PH; LOXIGLUMIDE *PH; LY-262691 *PH;
LY-262684 *PH; PD-135158 *PH; PD-135666 *PH; PD-140548 *PH; PROGLUMIDE *PH; TETRIN *PH; PANCREOZYMIN *PH; PENTAGASTRIN *PH; CERULETIDE *PH; A-68552 *PH; TR *FT; AE *FT
FIELD AVAIL.: AB; LA; CT
FILE SEGMENT: Literature

ABEX In isolated rat hippocampal pyramidal neurons, the effects of **CCK** are **antagonized** by lorazepam, **diazepam** and PK-8165. In rats, the behavioral suppressive or anxiogenic effects of CCK are attenuated by L-364718 and proglumide, but not by diazepam, while CI-988 attenuates the suppressive effects of pentagastrin, but not of tetrazol. L-365260 blocks the excitatory effects of CCK in a model of anxiety and panic. L-365260, CI-988, PD-135158, PD-135666, PD-140548, LY-262691, LY-262684 and devazepide are reported to have anti-anxiety effects in some rat models. Pretreatment with lorazepam, but not with meprobamate or naloxone, prevents the fear and anxiety symptoms associated with tetrin in humans. CCK modulates the release of dopamine

and dopaminergic compounds modulate the release of CCK. Results with caerulin, ceruletide, CCK, A-69552, haloperidol and clozapine in humans and rats do are inconclusive with regard to the role of CCK in schizophrenia. Although CCK and caerulin have antinociceptive effects, CCK can also antagonize the antinociceptive effects of morphine and beta-endorphin. CCK antagonists may potentiate the antinociceptive effects or morphine and prevent the development of morphine tolerance: they may be useful adjuncts to opioids in the treating pain. CCK and CCK analogs enhance performance and retention in memory-related tasks in rodents. Pharmacological studies suggest that CCK antagonists are potentially useful for the treatment of digestive and pancreatic disorders, biliary colics, cancer and bulimia. SKF-83566, raclopride and L-365260 are also mentioned. (E61/MB)